## AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JANUARY 12, 1998 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JANUARY 5, 1998

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—1997-98 REGULAR SESSION

## **ASSEMBLY BILL**

No. 1290

## **Introduced by Assembly Member Havice**

(Principal coauthor: Senator Peace)

February 28, 1997

An act to amend Sections 667.71 and 1170.1 of the Penal Code, and to amend Sections 676, 707, and 828.1 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to kidnapping. An act to amend Sections 208, 290, 422.75, 667.5, 667.61, 667.7, 667.71, 1170.1, 1174.4, 1269b, 2933.5, 2962, 3003, and 3057 of the Penal Code, and to amend Sections 676, 707, 828.1, and 3052 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to crime and punishment.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1290, as amended, Havice. Kidnapping.

Existing law, as interpreted by the California Court of Appeal, provides that subdivision (b) of Section 208 of the Penal Code, imposing increased punishment for kidnapping a child under the age of 14 years, is a distinct crime rather than a penalty enhancement.

This bill would declare the Legislature's intent that the above provision establishes a penalty enhancement for the crime of simple kidnapping, not a separate offense and would make conforming changes. Because this bill would expand the

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definition of an existing crime, it would create a state-mandated local program.

Existing law provides that the crime of kidnapping is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 3, 5, or 8 years.

This bill would provide that if the person kidnapped is intentionally confined in a manner that exposes that person to a substantial likelihood of death, the crime is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for life with the possibility of parole. By changing the definition of a crime and increasing the punishment for the newly defined crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing law provides, with regard to the kidnapping of a person, that if the victim is under 14 years of age at the time of commission of the crime, the kidnapping is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 5, 8, or 11 years.

This bill would declare the Legislature's intent that the above provision establishes a penalty enhancement for the crime of simple kidnapping, and not a separate offense, and would make conforming changes.

Existing law requires imposition of an enhanced term of imprisonment on any person who is convicted of a specified felony and who, in the commission of that felony, personally used a firearm, intentionally and personally discharged a firearm, or intentionally and personally discharged a firearm and proximately caused great bodily injury as defined.

This bill, by cross-reference, would make applicable, where this enhancement has been imposed, provisions of existing law that do the following: require admission of the public to a juvenile court hearing; require consideration of certain information in the juvenile court's determination of whether a minor is a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law; impose a sentence enhancement for use of a firearm in the commission of a felony because of a victim's race, color, religion, nationality, country of origin, ancestry, disability, or sexual orientation; prescribe sentence enhancement or increased punishment of a person who is convicted of any of specified offenses; provide for ineligibility of a woman convicted of a crime, who has committed any of certain offenses, previously an

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alternative sentencing program; require the consideration of certain aggravating or enhancing factors in the preparation and annual revision by superior, municipal, and justice court judges of a uniform bail schedule for bailable felony offenses; provide for the ineligibility of a state prison inmate for behavioral credits on his or her term of imprisonment; require treatment by the State Department of Mental Health of a prisoner who meets certain criteria and has committed one of specified offenses; limit the circumstances under which an inmate may be released on parole when that inmate has been convicted of a violent felony, as defined or of a felony in which defendant inflicted great bodily injury; forbid the restoration of forfeited worktime credits to prison inmates or parolees; and provide for the ineligibility of a defendant to be committed for treatment for narcotics addiction or because the person is in imminent danger of becoming an addict.

Existing law provides that a person who is convicted of a specified offense, who also meets two or more specified circumstances, is punishable by life imprisonment with a minimum parole eligibility date of 25 years. If the person is convicted of one of the same specified offense and only meets one of the specified circumstances, that person is punishable by life imprisonment with a minimum parole eligibility date of 15 years.

This bill would specify an additional circumstance justifying increased punishment under the above provisions. That circumstance would require that the prosecution plead and prove that the defendant intentionally confined the victim in a manner that exposed the victim to a substantial likelihood of death.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

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The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 208 of the Penal Code is 1 2 amended to read:

- 208. (a) Kidnapping is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for three, five, or eight years.
- (b) If the person kidnapped is under 14 years of age at the time of the commission of the crime, the kidnapping is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 5, 8, or 11 years. This subdivision is not applicable to the taking, detaining, or concealing, of a minor child by a biological parent, a natural father, as specified in Section 7611 of the 10 Family Code, an adoptive parent, or a person who has been granted access to the minor child by a court order.
- (c) If the person kidnapped is intentionally confined 14 in a manner that exposes him or her to a substantial likelihood of death, the kidnapping is punishable by 16 imprisonment in the state prison for life with the possibility of parole.
  - (d) In all cases in which probation is granted, the court shall, except in unusual cases where the interests of justice would best be served by a lesser penalty, require as a condition of the probation that the person be confined in the county jail for 12 months. If the court grants probation without requiring the defendant to be confined in the county jail for 12 months, it shall specify its reason or reasons for imposing a lesser penalty.
- 26 SEC. 2. Section 290 of the Penal Code is amended to 27 read:
- described 28 290. (a) (1) (A) Every person in paragraph (2), for the rest of his or her life while residing in, or, if he or she has no residence, while located within California, shall be required to register with the chief of police of the city in which he or she is residing, or if he or 32 33 she has no residence, is located, or the sheriff of the county if he or she is residing, or if he or she has no residence, is located, in an unincorporated area or city that has no police department, and, additionally, with the 37 chief of police of a campus of the University of California, the California State University, or community college if

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he or she is residing, or if he or she has no residence, is located upon the campus or in any of its facilities, within five working days of coming into any city, county, or city and county in which he or she temporarily resides, or, if he or she has no residence, is located.

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- (B) If the person who is registering has no residence address, he or she shall update his or her registration no less than once every 90 days in addition to the requirement in subparagraph (A), on a form as may be required by the Department of Justice, with the entity or entities described in subparagraph (A) jurisdiction he or she is located at the time he or she is updating the registration.
- (C) Beginning on his or her first birthday following 15 registration or change of address, the person shall be 16 required to register annually, within five working days of his or her birthday, to update his or her registration with 18 the entities described in subparagraph (A), including, verifying his or her name and address, or temporary location, on a form as may be required by the Department of Justice.
- (D) In addition, every person who is a sexually violent 23 predator, as defined in Section 6600 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, shall, after his or her release from custody, verify his or her address every 90 days in a manner established by the Department of Justice.
  - (E) No entity shall require a person to pay a fee to register or update his or her registration pursuant to this
  - (2) The following persons shall be required to register pursuant to paragraph (1):
- (A) Any person who, since July 1, 1944, has been or is 33 hereafter convicted in any court in this state or in any 34 federal or military court of a violation of Section 207 or 209 committed with intent to violate Section 261, 286, 288, 36 288a, or 289, Section 220, except assault to commit mayhem, Section 243.4, paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), or (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 261, or paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 262 involving the use of force or violence for which the person is sentenced to the state

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prison, Section 264.1, 266, 266c, subdivision (b) of Section

- 266h, subdivision (b) of Section 266i, 266j, 267, 269, 285,
- 286, 288, 288a, 288.5, or 289, subdivision (b), (c), or (d) of
- 4 Section 311.2, Section 311.3, 311.4, 311.10, 311.11, or 647.6,
- former Section 647a, subdivision (c) of Section 653f,
- subdivision 1 or 2 of Section 314, any offense involving
- lewd or lascivious conduct under Section 272, or any
- felony violation of Section 288.2; or any person who since
- that date has been or is hereafter convicted of the attempt
- to commit any of the above-mentioned offenses. 10
- (B) Any person who, since July 1, 1944, has been or hereafter is released, discharged, or paroled from a penal institution where he or she was confined because of the 14 commission or attempted commission of one of the offenses described in subparagraph (A).
  - (C) Any person who, since July 1, 1944, has been or hereafter is determined to be a mentally disordered sex offender under Article 1 (commencing with Section 6300) of Chapter 2 of Part 2 of Division 6 of the Welfare and Institutions Code or any person who has been found guilty in the guilt phase of a trial for an offense for which registration is required by this section but who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity in the sanity phase of the trial.
- (D) Any person who, since July 1, 1944, has been, or is 26 hereafter convicted in any other court, including any state, federal, or military court, of any offense which, if committed or attempted in this state, would have been punishable as one or more of the offenses described in subparagraph (A) or any person ordered by any other court, including any state, federal, or military court, to register as a sex offender for any offense, if the court found the time of conviction that the person committed the offense as a result of sexual compulsion or for purposes of sexual gratification.
  - (E) Any person ordered by any court to register pursuant to this section for any offense not included specifically in this section if the court finds at the time of conviction that the person committed the offense as a result of sexual compulsion or for purposes of sexual

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gratification. The court shall state on the record the reasons for its findings and the reasons for requiring registration.

- subdivision. (F) (i) Notwithstanding other any person who was convicted before January 1, 1976, under subdivision (a) of Section 286, or Section 288a, shall not be required to register pursuant to this section for that conviction if the conviction was for conduct between consenting adults that was decriminalized by Chapter 71 10 of the Statutes of 1975 or Chapter 1139 of the Statutes of 1976. The Department of Justice shall remove that person 12 from the Sex Offender Registry, and the person is discharged from his or her duty to register pursuant to the 14 following procedure:
- (I) The person submits to the Department of Justice 16 official documentary evidence, including court records or police reports, which demonstrate that the person's 18 conviction pursuant to either of those sections was for between consenting 19 conduct adults 20 decriminalized; or

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- (II) The person submits to the department declaration stating that the person's conviction pursuant 23 to either of those sections was for consensual conduct 24 between adults that has been decriminalized. declaration shall be confidential and not a public record, and shall include the person's name, address, telephone date of birth, and number, a summary circumstances leading to the conviction, including the date of the conviction and county of the occurrence.
- whether department shall determine (III) The person's conviction was for conduct between consensual adults that has been decriminalized. If the conviction was for consensual conduct between adults that has been 34 decriminalized, and the person has no other offenses for 35 which he or she is required to register pursuant to this 36 section, the department shall, within 60 days of receipt of those documents, notify the person that he or she is relieved of the duty to register, and shall notify the local enforcement agency with which the person is registered that he or she has been relieved of the duty to

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register. The local law enforcement agency shall remove the person's registration from its files within 30 days of receipt of notification. If the documentary or other insufficient evidence submitted is to establish 5 person's claim, the department shall, within 60 days of 6 receipt of those documents, notify the person that his or her claim cannot be established, and that the person shall continue to register pursuant to this section. 9 department shall provide, upon the person's request, any 10 information relied upon by the department in making its determination that the person shall continue to register pursuant to this section. Any person whose claim has been 12 13 denied by the department pursuant to this clause may petition the court to appeal the department's denial of 15 the person's claim. 16

- (ii) On or before July 1, 1998, the department shall 17 make a report to the Legislature concerning the status of 18 persons who may come under the provisions of this subparagraph, including the number of persons who were convicted before January 1, 1976, under subdivision (a) of Section 286 or Section 288a and are required to register under this section, the average age of these persons, the number of these persons who have any subsequent convictions for a registerable sex offense, and 25 the number of these persons who have sought successfully or unsuccessfully to be relieved of their duty to register under this section.
- (b) (1) Any person who is released, discharged, or 29 paroled from a jail, state or federal prison, school, road 30 camp, or other institution where he or she was confined because of the commission or attempted commission of one of the offenses specified in subdivision (a) or is released from a state hospital to which he or she was 34 committed as a mentally disordered sex offender under Article 1 (commencing with Section 6300) of Chapter 2 36 of Part 2 of Division 6 of the Welfare and Institutions 37 Code, shall, prior to discharge, parole, or release, be informed of his or her duty to register under this section by the official in charge of the place of confinement or hospital, and the official shall require the person to read

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and sign any form that may be required by the Department of Justice, stating that the duty of the person to register under this section has been explained to the person. The official in charge of the place of confinement or hospital shall obtain the address where the person expects to reside upon his or her discharge, parole, or release and shall report the address to the Department of 8

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- (2) The official in charge of the place of confinement 10 or hospital shall give one copy of the form to the person and shall send one copy to the Department of Justice and one copy to the appropriate law enforcement agency or agencies having jurisdiction over the place the person 14 expects to reside upon discharge, parole, or release. If the 15 conviction that makes the person subject to this section 16 is a felony conviction, the official in charge shall, not later than 45 days prior to the scheduled release of the person, send one copy to the appropriate law enforcement agency or agencies having local jurisdiction where the person expects to reside upon discharge, parole, or release; one copy to the prosecuting agency that prosecuted the person; and one copy to the Department of Justice. The official in charge of the place of 24 confinement shall retain one copy.
- (c) Any person who is convicted in this state of the 26 commission or attempted commission of any of the offenses specified in subdivision (a) and who is released on probation or discharged upon payment of a fine shall, prior to release or discharge, be informed of the duty to 30 register under this section by the probation department, and a probation officer shall require the person to read and sign any form that may be required by the Department of Justice, stating that the duty of the person 34 to register under this section has been explained to him 35 or her. The probation officer shall obtain the address 36 where the person expects to reside upon release or discharge and shall report within three days the address to the Department of Justice. The probation officer shall give one copy of the form to the person, send one copy to the Department of Justice, and forward one copy to the

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appropriate law enforcement agency or agencies having local jurisdiction where the person expects to reside upon his or her discharge, parole, or release.

- (d) (1) Any person who, on or after January 1, 1986, 5 is discharged or paroled from the Department of the Youth Authority to the custody of which he or she was committed after having been adjudicated a ward of the juvenile court pursuant to Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code because of the commission 10 attempted commission of any offense described in paragraph (3) shall be subject to registration under the procedures of this section.
- (2) Any person who is discharged or paroled from a 14 facility in another state that is equivalent to the 15 Department of the Youth Authority, to the custody of 16 which he or she was committed because of an offense which, if committed or attempted in this state, would 18 have been punishable as one or more of the offenses described in paragraph (3),shall subject registration under the procedures of this section.
  - (3) Any person described in this subdivision who committed an offense in violation of any of the following provisions shall be required to register pursuant to this section:
  - (A) Assault with intent to commit rape, sodomy, oral copulation, or any violation of Section 264.1, 288, or 289 under Section 220.
- (B) Any offense defined in paragraph (1), (2), (3), 29 (4), or (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 261, Section 264.1, 30 266c, or 267, paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of, or subdivision (c) or (d) of, Section 286, Section 288 or 288.5, paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of, or subdivision (c) or (d) of, Section 288a, subdivision (a) of Section 289, or Section 647.6.
- (C) A violation of Section 207 or 209 committed with 36 the intent to violate Section 261, 286, 288, 288a, or 289.
  - (4) Prior to discharge or parole from the Department of the Youth Authority, any person who is subject to registration under this subdivision shall be informed of the duty to register under the procedures set forth in this

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section. Department of the Youth Authority officials shall transmit the required forms and information to the Department of Justice.

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- (5) All records specifically relating to the registration in the custody of the Department of Justice, law enforcement agencies, and other agencies or public officials shall be destroyed when the person who is required to register has his or her records sealed under the procedures set forth in Section 781 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. This subdivision shall not be construed 10 as requiring the destruction of other criminal offender or juvenile records relating to the case that are maintained 13 by the Department of Justice, law enforcement agencies, 14 the juvenile court, or other agencies and public officials unless ordered by a court under Section 781 of the 16 Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (e) (1) On after January 1998, or 1, upon 18 incarceration, placement, or commitment, or prior to release on probation, any person who is required to under this section preregister. shall preregistering official shall be the admitting officer at the place of incarceration, placement, or commitment, or the probation officer if the person is to be released on probation. The preregistration shall consist of both of the following:
- 26 (A) A preregistration statement in writing, signed by 27 the person, giving information that may be required by 28 the Department of Justice.
  - (B) The fingerprints and photograph of the person.
  - (C) Any person who is preregistered pursuant to this subdivision is required to be preregistered only once.
  - (2) A person described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) shall register, or reregister if the person has previously registered, upon release from incarceration, placement, or commitment, pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a). The registration shall consist of all of the following:
- 37 (A) A statement in writing signed by the person, 38 information be giving as may required by the 39 Department of Justice.
  - (B) The fingerprints and photograph of the person.

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(C) The license plate number of any vehicle owned by, regularly driven by, or registered in the name of the person.

- (D) Notice to the person that, in addition to the requirements of paragraph (4), he or she may have a duty to register in any other state where he or she may relocate.
- (3) Within three days thereafter, the preregistering official or the registering law enforcement agency or forward the 10 agencies shall statement. fingerprints. photograph, and vehicle license plate number, if any, to the Department of Justice.
- (f) (1) If any person who is required to register 14 pursuant to this section changes his or her residence address, the person shall inform, in writing within five 16 working days, the law enforcement agency or agencies with which he or she last registered of the new address. 18 The law enforcement agency or agencies shall, within three days after receipt of this information, forward a 20 copy of the change of address information to the 21 Department of Justice. The Department of Justice shall 22 forward appropriate registration data to the 23 enforcement agency or agencies having local jurisdiction of the new place of residence.
- (2) If any person who is required to register pursuant 26 to this section changes his or her name, the person shall inform, in person, the law enforcement agency or agencies with which he or she is currently registered within five working days. The law enforcement agency or agencies shall forward a copy of this information to the Department of Justice within three days of its receipt.
- (g) (1) Any person who is required to register under this section based on a misdemeanor conviction who 34 willfully violates any requirement of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year.
- (2) Except as provided in paragraph (5), any person 38 who is required to register under this section based on a felony conviction who willfully violates any requirement of this section or who has a prior conviction for the offense

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of failing to register under this section and who subsequently and willfully violates any requirement of this section is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years.

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If probation is granted or if the imposition or execution of sentence is suspended, it shall be a condition of the probation or suspension that the person serve at least 90 days in a county jail. The penalty described in this 10 paragraph shall apply whether or not the person has been released on parole or has been discharged from parole.

- person determined be (3) Any to mentally disordered sex offender or who has been found guilty in the guilt phase of trial for an offense for which registration is required under this section, but who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity in the sanity phase of the trial, who willfully violates any requirement of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year. For any second or subsequent willful violation of requirement of this section, the person is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years.
- (4) If, after discharge from parole, the person is 25 convicted of a felony as specified in this subdivision, he or she shall be required to complete parole of at least one year, in addition to any other punishment imposed under this subdivision. A person convicted of a felony as specified in this subdivision may be granted probation only in the unusual case where the interests of justice would best be served. When probation is granted under this paragraph, the court shall specify on the record and shall enter into the minutes the circumstances indicating that the interests of justice would best be served by the disposition.
- (5) Any person who, as a sexually violent predator, as defined in Section 6600 of the Welfare and Institutions 37 Code, fails to verify his or her registration every 90 days as required pursuant to subparagraph (D) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a), shall be punished by imprisonment

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in the state prison, or in a county jail not exceeding one year.

- (6) In addition to any other penalty imposed under this subdivision, any person who is required pursuant to subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) to update his or her registration every 90 days and willfully fails to update his or her registration is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months. Any subsequent violation of this requirement that persons described in subdivision (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) shall update their registration every 90 days is also a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months.
- (7) Any person who is required to register under this 16 section who willfully violates any requirement of this section is guilty of a continuing offense.
- (h) Whenever any person is released on parole or 19 probation and is required to register under this section but fails to do so within the time prescribed, the parole authority, the Youthful Offender Parole Board, or the court, as the case may be, shall order the parole or probation of the person revoked. For purposes of this subdivision, "parole authority" has the same meaning as described in Section 3000.
- (i) Except as provided in subdivisions (m) and (n) and 27 Section statements, 290.4, the photographs, 28 fingerprints required by this section shall not be open to inspection by the public or by any person other than a 30 regularly employed peace officer other enforcement officer.
- (j) In any case in which a person who would be 33 required to register pursuant to this section for a felony conviction is to be temporarily sent outside the institution where he or she is confined on any assignment within a 36 city or county including firefighting, disaster control, or of whatever nature the assignment may be, the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the place or places where the assignment shall occur shall be notified within a reasonable time prior to removal from the

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institution. This subdivision shall not apply to any person temporarily released under guard from institution where he or she is confined.

(k) As used in this section, "mentally disordered sex offender" includes any person who has been determined to be a sexual psychopath or a mentally disordered sex offender under any provision which, on or before January 1, 1976, was contained in Division 6 (commencing with Section 6000) of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

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- (1) (1) Every person who, prior to January 1, 1997, is required to register under this section, shall be notified whenever he or she next reregisters of the reduction of the registration period from 14 to five working days. This notice shall be provided in writing by the registering agency or agencies. Failure to receive this notification shall be a defense against the penalties prescribed by subdivision (g) if the person did register within 14 days.
- (2) Every person who, as a sexually violent predator, as defined in Section 6600 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, is required to verify his or her registration every 90 days, shall be notified wherever he or she next registers of his or her increased registration obligations. This notice shall be provided in writing by the registering agency or agencies. Failure to receive this notice shall be a defense against the penalties prescribed by paragraph (5) of subdivision (g).
- (m) (1) When a peace officer reasonably suspects, 28 based on information that has come to his or her attention through information provided by any peace officer or member of the public, that a child or other person may be at risk from a sex offender convicted of a crime listed in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 290.4, a law enforcement agency may, notwithstanding any provision of law, provide any of the information specified in paragraph (2) of this subdivision about that registered offender that the agency deems relevant necessary to protect the public, to the following persons, agencies, or organizations the offender is likely encounter, including, but not limited to, the following:

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- 1 (A) Public and private educational institutions, day 2 care establishments, and establishments and 3 organizations that primarily serve individuals likely to be 4 victimized by the offender.
  - (B) Other community members at risk.
  - (2) The information that may be disclosed pursuant to this section includes the following:
    - (A) The offender's full name.
    - (B) The offender's known aliases.
- 10 (C) The offender's gender.

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- 11 (D) The offender's race.
- 12 (E) The offender's physical description.
- 13 (F) The offender's photograph.
  - (G) The offender's date of birth.
  - (H) Crimes resulting in registration under this section.
- 16 (I) The offender's address, which must be verified 17 prior to publication.
  - (J) Description and license plate number of offender's vehicles or vehicles the offender is known to drive.
    - (K) Type of victim targeted by the offender.
  - (L) Relevant parole or probation conditions, such as one prohibiting contact with children.
  - (M) Dates of crimes resulting in classification under this section.
    - (N) Date of release from confinement.
  - However, information disclosed pursuant to this subdivision shall not include information that would identify the victim.
  - (3) If a law enforcement agency discloses information pursuant to this subdivision, it shall include, with the disclosure, a statement that the purpose of the release of the information is to allow members of the public to protect themselves and their children from sex offenders.
  - (4) For purposes of this section, "likely to encounter" means both of the following:
- 36 (A) That the agencies, organizations, or other 37 community members are in a location or in close 38 proximity to a location where the offender lives or is 39 employed, or that the offender visits or is likely to visit on 40 a regular basis.

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(B) The types of interaction that ordinarily occur at location and other circumstances indicate contact with the offender is reasonably probable.

- (5) For purposes of this section, "reasonably suspects" means that it is objectively reasonable for a peace officer to entertain a suspicion, based upon facts that could cause a reasonable person in a like position, drawing when appropriate on his or her training and experience, to suspect that a child or other person is at risk.
- (6) For purposes of this section, "at risk" means a person is or may be exposed to a risk of becoming a victim of a sex offense committed by the offender.
- (7) A law enforcement agency may continue 14 disclose information an offender under this on subdivision for as long as the offender is included in 16 Section 290.4.
- (n) In addition to the procedures set forth elsewhere 18 in this section, a designated law enforcement entity may advise the public of the presence of high-risk sex offenders in its community pursuant to this subdivision.
  - (1) For purposes of this subdivision:

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- (A) A high-risk sex offender is a person who has been 23 convicted of an offense specified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 290.4 and also meets one of the following criteria:
  - (i) Has been convicted of three or more violent sex offenses, at least two of which were brought and tried separately.
  - (ii) Has been convicted of two violent sex offenses and one or more violent nonsex offenses, at least two of which were brought and tried separately.
  - (iii) Has been convicted of one violent sex offense and two or more violent nonsex offenses, at least two of which were brought and tried separately.
- (iv) Has been convicted of either two violent sex 36 offenses or one violent sex offense and one violent nonsex offense, at least two of which were brought and tried separately, and has been arrested on separate occasions for three or more violent sex offenses, violent nonsex offenses, or associated offenses.

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(v) Has been adjudicated a sexually violent predator pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 6600) of Chapter 2 of Part 2 of Division 6 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

- (B) A violent sex offense means any offense defined in Section 220, except attempt to commit mayhem, 261, 264.1, 286, 288, 288a, 288.5, 289, or 647.6, or infliction of great bodily injury during the commission of a sex offense, as provided in Section 12022.8.
- 10 (C) A violent nonsex offense means any offense 11 defined in Section 187, subdivision (a) of Section 192, or 12 Section 203, 206, 207, or 236, provided that the offense is 13 a felony, subdivision (a) of Section 273a, Section 273d or 14 451, or attempted murder, as defined in Sections 187 and 15 664.
- 16 (D) An associated offense means any offense defined 17 in Section 243.4, provided that the offense is a felony, 18 Section 311.1, 311.2, 311.3, 311.4, 311.5, 311.6, 311.7, or 314, 19 Section 459, provided the offense is of the first degree, 20 Section 597 or 646.9, subdivision (d), (h), or (i) of Section 21 647, Section 653m, or infliction of great bodily injury 22 during the commission of a felony, as defined in Section 23 12022.53 or 12022.7.
  - purposes (E) For of subparagraphs (B) to (D), inclusive, an arrest or conviction for the statutory predecessor of any of the enumerated offenses, or an arrest or conviction in any other jurisdiction for any offense which, if committed or attempted in this state, would have been punishable as one or more of the offenses described in those subparagraphs, is to considered in determining whether an offender high-risk sex offender.
- 33 (F) For purposes of subparagraphs (B) to (D), 34 inclusive, an arrest as a juvenile or an adjudication as a 35 ward of the juvenile court within the meaning of Section 36 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code for any of the 37 offenses described in those subparagraphs is to be 38 considered in determining whether an offender is a 39 high-risk sex offender.

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(G) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A) to (D). inclusive, an offender shall not be considered to be a high-risk sex offender if either of the following apply:

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- (i) The offender's most recent conviction or arrest for an offense described in subparagraphs (B) to (D), inclusive, occurred more than five years prior to the Department of high-risk assessment by the excluding periods of confinement.
- (ii) The offender notifies the Department of Justice, 10 on a form approved by the department and available at any sheriff's office, that he or she has not been convicted excluding the preceding 15 years, periods confinement, of an offense for which registration is required under paragraph (2) of subdivision (a), and the department is able, upon exercise of reasonable diligence, 16 to verify the information provided in paragraph (2).
- (H) "Confinement" means confinement in a 18 prison, school, road camp, or other penal institution, confinement in a state hospital to which the offender was 20 committed as a mentally disordered sex offender under Article 1 (commencing with Section 6300) of Chapter 2 22 of Part 2 of Division 6 of the Welfare and Institutions 23 Code, or confinement in a facility designated by the 24 Director of Mental Health to which the offender was 25 committed as a sexually violent predator under Article 4 26 (commencing with Section 6600) of Chapter 2 of Part 2 of Division 6 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (I) "Designated law enforcement entity" means any 29 of the following: municipal police department; sheriff's department; district attorney's office; county probation department; Department of Justice; Department Youth of Corrections: Department the Authority: Department of the California Highway Patrol; or the 34 police department of any campus of the University of 35 California or California State University, or community 36 college.
  - (2) The Department of Justice shall continually search the records provided to it pursuant to subdivision (b) and identify, on the basis of those records, high-risk sex offenders. Four times each year, the department shall

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provide to each chief of police and sheriff in the state, and to any other designated law enforcement entity upon 3 request, the following information regarding identified high-risk sexual offender: full name; known aliases; gender; race; physical description; photograph; date of birth; and crimes resulting in classification under this section.

- (3) The Department of Justice and any designated law enforcement entity to which notice has been given 10 pursuant to paragraph (2) may cause to be made public, by whatever means the agency deems necessary to safety, based 12 ensure the public upon information 13 available to the agency concerning a specific person, 14 including, but not limited to, the information described 15 in paragraph (2); the offender's address, which shall be 16 verified prior to publication; description and license plate 17 number of the offender's vehicles or vehicles the offender 18 is known to drive; type of victim targeted by the offender; relevant parole or probation conditions, such as one prohibiting contact with children; dates of crimes resulting in classification under this section; and date of 22 release from confinement; but excluding information that would identify the victim.
- (o) Agencies disseminating information to the public 25 pursuant to Section 290.4 shall maintain records of those 26 persons requesting to view the CD-ROM or other electronic media for a minimum of five years. Agencies disseminating information to the public pursuant to subdivision (n) shall maintain records of the means and 30 dates of dissemination for a minimum of five years.
- (p) Law enforcement agencies and employees of law 32 enforcement agencies shall be immune from liability for good faith conduct under this section. For the purposes 34 of this section, "law enforcement agency" means the Attorney General, any district attorney, and any state agency expressly authorized by statute to investigate or prosecute law violators.
- 38 person who uses information (q) Any disclosed pursuant to this section to commit a felony shall be punished, in addition and consecutive to any other

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punishment, by a five-year term of imprisonment in the state prison. Any person who uses information disclosed pursuant to this section to commit a misdemeanor shall be subject to, in addition to any other penalty or fine 5 imposed, a fine of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500) and not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

- (r) The registration and public notification provisions of this section are applicable to every person described in this section, without regard to when his or her crimes 10 were committed or his or her duty to register pursuant to this section arose, and to every offense described in this section, regardless of when it was committed.
- SEC. 3. Section 422.75 of the Penal Code is amended 14 to read:

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- 422.75. (a) Except in the case of a person punished 16 under Section 422.7, a person who commits a felony or attempts to commit a felony because of the victim's race, color, religion, nationality, country of origin, ancestry, disability, or sexual orientation, or because he or she perceives that the victim has one or more of those characteristics, shall receive an additional term of one, 22 two, or three years in the state prison, at the court's discretion.
- (b) Except in the case of a person punished under 25 Section 422.7 or subdivision (a) of this section, any person who commits a felony or attempts to commit a felony against the property of a public agency or private 28 institution, including a school, educational facility, library or community center, meeting hall, place of worship, or 30 offices of an advocacy group, or the grounds adjacent to, owned, or rented by the public agency or private institution, because the property of the public agency or private institution is identified or associated with a person 34 or group of an identifiable race, color, nationality, country of origin, ancestry, gender, disability, or sexual orientation, shall receive an additional term of one, two, or three years in the state prison, at the court's discretion.
- 39 (c) Except in the case of a person punished under Section 422.7 or subdivision (a) or (b) of this section, any

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person who commits a felony, or attempts to commit a felony, because of the victim's race, color, religion, nationality, country of origin, ancestry, gender, disability, or sexual orientation, or because he or she perceives that the victim has one or more of those characteristics, and who voluntarily acted in concert with another person, either personally or by aiding and abetting another person, shall receive an additional two, three, or four years in the state prison, at the court's discretion.

- (d) For the purpose of imposing an additional term under subdivision (a) or (c), it shall be a factor in aggravation that the defendant personally used a firearm 13 in the commission of the offense. Nothing in this 14 subdivision shall preclude a court from also imposing a sentence enhancement pursuant to Section 16 *12022.53*, or 12022.55, or any other law.
- (e) A person who is punished pursuant to this section 18 also shall receive an additional term of one year in the state prison for each prior felony conviction on charges 20 brought and tried separately in which it was found by the 21 trier of fact or admitted by the defendant that the crime 22 was committed because of the victim's race, color, 23 religion, of nationality, country origin, ancestry, 24 disability, or sexual orientation, or that the crime was 25 committed because the defendant perceived that the 26 victim had one or more of those characteristics. This additional term shall only apply where a sentence enhancement is not imposed pursuant to Section 667 or
  - (f) Any additional term authorized by this section shall not be imposed unless the allegation is charged in the accusatory pleading and admitted by the defendant or found to be true by the trier of fact.
- 34 (g) Any additional term imposed pursuant to this 35 section shall be in addition to any other punishment 36 provided by law.
- (h) Notwithstanding any other law, the court may 37 38 strike any additional term imposed by this section if the court determines that there are mitigating circumstances

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and states on the record the reasons for striking the additional punishment.

- 3 SEC. 4. Section 667.5 of the Penal Code is amended to 4 read:
  - 667.5. Enhancement of prison terms for new offenses because of prior prison terms shall be imposed as follows:
- (a) Where one of the new offenses is one of the violent felonies specified in subdivision (c), in addition and consecutive to any other prison terms therefor, the court shall impose a three-year term for each prior separate prison term served by the defendant where the prior offense was one of the violent felonies specified in subdivision (c). However, no additional term shall be 14 imposed under this subdivision for any prison term served prior to a period of 10 years in which the defendant 16 remained free of both prison custody and the commission of an offense which results in a felony conviction.
- (b) Except where subdivision (a) applies, where the 19 new offense is any felony for which a prison sentence is imposed, in addition and consecutive to any other prison terms therefor, the court shall impose a one-year term for each prior separate prison term served for any felony; provided that no additional term shall be imposed under this subdivision for any prison term served prior to a period of five years in which the defendant remained free of both prison custody and the commission of an offense which results in a felony conviction.
  - (c) For the purpose of this section, "violent felony" means any of the following:
    - (1) Murder or voluntary manslaughter.
    - (2) Mayhem.

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- (3) Rape as defined in paragraph (2) or (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 261 or paragraph (1) or (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 262.
- 35 (4) Sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear 36 of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or 37 another person.
  - (5) Oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person.

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- (6) Lewd acts on a child under the age of 14 years as defined in Section 288.
  - (7) Any felony punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison for life.
- (8) Any felony in which the defendant inflicts great bodily injury on any person other than an accomplice 6 which has been charged and proved as provided for in Section 12022.7 or 12022.9 on or after July 1, 1977, or as specified prior to July 1, 1977, in Sections 213, 264, and 461, 10 or any felony in which the defendant uses a firearm which use has been charged and proved as provided in Section 12022.5, <del>12022.53,</del> or 12022.55.
- 13 (9) Any robbery perpetrated in an inhabited dwelling 14 house, vessel, as defined in Section 21 of the Harbors and 15 Navigation Code, which is inhabited and designed for 16 habitation, an inhabited floating home as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 18075.55 of the Health and 17 18 Safety Code, an inhabited trailer coach, as defined in the 19 Vehicle Code, or in the inhabited portion of any other 20 building, wherein it is charged and proved that the 21 defendant personally used a deadly or 22 weapon, as provided in subdivision (b) of Section 12022, 23 in the commission of that robbery.
- (10) Arson, in violation of subdivision (a) of Section 24 25 451.
- (11) The offense defined in subdivision (a) of Section 26 289 where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another 30 person.
- 31 (12) Attempted murder.
- (13) A violation of Section 12308. 32
- 33 (14) Kidnapping, in violation of subdivision (b) of 34 Section 207.
- 35 (15) Kidnapping, as punished in subdivision (b) of 36 Section 208.
- (16) Continuous sexual abuse of a child, in violation of 37 38 Section 288.5.
- 39 (17) Carjacking, as defined in subdivision (a) Section 215, if it is charged and proved that the defendant

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personally used a dangerous or deadly weapon as provided in subdivision (b) of Section 12022 in the commission of the carjacking.

- (18) Any robbery of the first degree punishable pursuant to subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 213.
  - (19) A violation of Section 264.1.

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(20) A violation of Section 12022.53.

The Legislature finds and declares that these specified 10 crimes merit special consideration when imposing a sentence to display society's condemnation for these extraordinary crimes of violence against the person.

- (d) For the purposes of this section, the defendant 14 shall be deemed to remain in prison custody for an offense until the official discharge from custody or until release 16 on parole, whichever first occurs, including any time during which the defendant remains subject 18 reimprisonment from for escape custody reimprisoned on revocation of parole. The additional 20 penalties provided for prior prison terms shall not be 21 imposed unless they are charged and admitted or found true in the action for the new offense.
- (e) The additional penalties provided for prior prison 24 terms shall not be imposed for any felony for which the defendant did not serve a prior separate term in state prison.
- (f) A prior conviction of a felony shall include a 28 conviction in another jurisdiction for an offense which, if committed in California, is punishable by imprisonment 30 in the state prison if the defendant served one year or more in prison for the offense in the other jurisdiction. A prior conviction of a particular felony shall include a conviction in another jurisdiction for an offense which 34 includes all of the elements of the particular felony as defined under California law if the defendant served one 36 year or more in prison for the offense in the other jurisdiction.
- 38 (g) A prior separate prison term for the purposes of this section shall mean a continuous completed period of prison incarceration imposed for the particular offense

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alone or in combination with concurrent or consecutive sentences for other crimes, including 3 reimprisonment on revocation of parole which is not accompanied by a new commitment to prison, 5 including any reimprisonment after an escape from 6 incarceration.

- (h) Serving a prison term includes any confinement time in any state prison or federal penal institution as punishment for commission of an offense, including 10 confinement in a hospital or other institution or facility credited as service of prison time in the jurisdiction of the 12 confinement.
- (i) For the purposes of this section, a commitment to 14 the State Department of Mental Health as a mentally disordered sex offender following a conviction of a felony, 16 which commitment exceeds one year in duration, shall be deemed a prior prison term.
- (j) For the purposes of this section, when a person 19 subject to the custody, control, and discipline of the 20 Director of Corrections is incarcerated at a facility operated by the Department of the Youth Authority, that incarceration shall be deemed to be a term served in state prison.
- (k) Notwithstanding subdivisions (d) and (g) or any 25 other provision of law, where one of the new offenses is 26 committed while the defendant is temporarily removed 27 from prison pursuant to Section 2690 or while the defendant is transferred to a community facility pursuant to Section 3416, 6253, or 6263, or while the defendant is on furlough pursuant to Section 6254, the defendant shall be subject to the full enhancements provided for in this section.
- 33 This subdivision shall not apply when a full, separate, 34 and consecutive term is imposed pursuant to any other 35 provision of law.
- SEC. 5. Section 667.61 of the Penal Code is amended 36 37 to read:
- 38 667.61. (a) A person who is convicted of an offense specified in subdivision (c) under one or more of the circumstances specified in subdivision (d) or under two

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or more of the circumstances specified in subdivision (e) shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life and shall not be eligible for release on parole for 25 years except as provided in subdivision (j).

- (b) Except as provided in subdivision (a), a person who is convicted of an offense specified in subdivision (c) under one of the circumstances specified in subdivision (e) shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life and shall not be eligible for release on parole for 15 years except as provided in subdivision (j).
- (c) This section shall apply to any of the following offenses:
- (1) A violation of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 261.
- 15 (2) A violation of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of 16 Section 262.
  - (3) A violation of Section 264.1.

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- (4) A violation of subdivision (b) of Section 288.
- (5) A violation of subdivision (a) of Section 289.
- (6) Sodomy or oral copulation in violation of Section 286 or 288a by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person.
- (7) A violation of subdivision (a) of Section 288, unless the defendant qualifies for probation under subdivision (c) of Section 1203.066.
- (d) The following circumstances shall apply to the offenses specified in subdivision (c):
- (1) The defendant has been previously convicted of an offense specified in subdivision (c), including an offense committed in another jurisdiction that includes all of the elements of an offense specified in subdivision (c).
- (2) The defendant kidnapped the victim of the present offense and the movement of the victim substantially increased the risk of harm to the victim over and above that level of risk necessarily inherent in the underlying offense in subdivision (c).
- 38 (3) The defendant inflicted aggravated mayhem or 39 torture on the victim or another person in the commission 40 of the present offense in violation of Section 205 or 206.

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(4) The defendant committed the present offense during the commission of a burglary, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 460, with intent to commit an offense specified in subdivision (c).

- (e) The following circumstances shall apply to the offenses specified in subdivision (c):
- (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (d), the defendant kidnapped the victim of the present offense in violation of Section 207, 209, or 209.5.
- (2) Except as provided in paragraph (4) of subdivision (d), the defendant committed the present offense during 12 the commission of a burglary, as defined in subdivision 13 (a) of Section 460, or during the commission of a burglary 14 of a building, including any commercial establishment, 15 which was then closed to the public, in violation of Section 16 459.
- defendant personally inflicted great bodily (3) The 18 injury on the victim or another person in the commission of the present offense in violation of Section 12022.53, 12022.7 or 12022.8.
- (4) The defendant personally used a dangerous or 22 deadly weapon or firearm in the commission of the 23 present offense in violation of Section 12022, 12022.3, or 12022.5, or 12022.53.
- (5) The defendant has been convicted in the present 26 case or cases of committing an offense specified in subdivision (c) against more than one victim.
  - (6) The defendant engaged in the tying or binding of the victim or another person in the commission of the present offense.
- (7) The defendant administered a 32 substance to the victim by force, violence, or fear in the commission of the present offense in violation of Section 34 12022.75.
- (8) The defendant intentionally confined the victim in 36 a manner that exposed the victim to a substantial likelihood of death. 37
- 38 (f) If only the minimum number of circumstances specified in subdivision (d) or (e) which are required for 40 the punishment provided in subdivision (a) or (b) to

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apply have been pled and proved, that circumstance or those circumstances shall be used as the basis for imposing the term provided in subdivision (a) or (b) rather than being used to impose the punishment authorized under 5 any other law, unless another law provides for a greater penalty. However, if any additional circumstance or circumstances specified in subdivision (d) or (e) have and proved, 8 the minimum number 9 circumstances shall be used as the basis for imposing the 10 term provided in subdivision and (a), additional circumstance or circumstances shall be used to 12 impose any punishment enhancement authorized or 13 under any other law. Notwithstanding any other law, the court shall not strike any of the circumstances specified 15 in subdivision (d) or (e). 16

(g) The term specified in subdivision (a) or (b) shall 17 be imposed on the defendant once for any offense or 18 offenses committed against a single victim during a single occasion. If there are multiple victims during a single occasion, the term specified in subdivision (a) or (b) shall be imposed on the defendant once for each separate victim. Terms for other offenses committed during a single occasion shall be imposed as authorized under any other law, including Section 667.6, if applicable.

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- (h) Probation shall not be granted to, nor shall the execution or imposition of sentence be suspended for, any person who is subject to punishment under this section 28 for any offense specified in paragraphs (1) to (6), inclusive, of subdivision (c).
  - (i) For the penalties provided in this section to apply, the existence of any fact required under subdivision (d) or (e) shall be alleged in the accusatory pleading and either admitted by the defendant in open court or found to be true by the trier of fact.
- (i) Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 2930) of 36 Chapter 7 of Title 1 of Part 3 shall apply to reduce the minimum term of 25 years in the state prison imposed pursuant to subdivision (a) or 15 years in the state prison imposed pursuant to subdivision (b). However, in no case shall the minimum term of 25 or 15 years be reduced by

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1 more than 15 percent for credits granted pursuant to 2 Section 2933, 4019, or any other law providing for conduct 3 credit reduction. In no case shall any person who is 4 punished under this section be released on parole prior to 5 serving at least 85 percent of the minimum term of 25 or 6 15 years in the state prison.

SEC. 6. Section 667.7 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

9 667.7. (a) Any person convicted of a felony in which 10 the person inflicted great bodily injury as provided in Section 12022.7, or personally used force which was likely to produce great bodily injury, who has served two or 12 13 more prior separate prison terms as defined in Section 14 667.5 for the crime of murder; attempted murder; manslaughter; mayhem; 15 voluntary rape bv force. 16 violence, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury 17 on the victim or another person; oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person; sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or 21 another person; lewd acts on a child under the age of 14 years by use of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person; a violation of subdivision (a) of Section 289 where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or person; kidnapping as punished subdivision (d) of Section 208, or for ransom, extortion, or 30 robbery; robbery involving the use of force or a deadly weapon; assault with intent to commit murder; assault 32 with a deadly weapon; carjacking involving the use of a deadly weapon; assault with intent to commit murder; 34 35 assault with a deadly weapon; assault with a force likely to produce great bodily injury; assault with intent to 36 commit rape, sodomy, oral copulation, penetration of a 37 vaginal or anal opening in violation of Section 289, or lewd 38 and lascivious acts on a child; arson of a structure; escape or attempted escape by an inmate with force or violence

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in violation of subdivision (a) of Section 4530, or of Section 4532; exploding a device with intent to murder in violation of Section 12308; exploding a destructive device which causes bodily injury in violation of Section 12309, or mayhem or great bodily injury in violation of Section 12310; exploding a destructive device with intent to injure, intimidate, or terrify, in violation of Section 12303.3; any felony in which the person inflicted great bodily injury as provided in Section 12022.53 or 12022.7; 10 or any felony punishable by death or life imprisonment with or without the possibility of parole is a habitual offender and shall be punished as follows: 12

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- (1) A person who served two prior separate prison 14 terms shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life and shall not be eligible for release on parole for 20 years, or the term determined by the court pursuant to Section 1170 for the underlying conviction, 18 including any enhancement applicable under Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 1170) of Title 7 of Part 2, or any period prescribed by Section 190 or 3046, whichever is greatest. Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 2930) of Chapter 7 of Title 1 of Part 3 shall apply to reduce any minimum term in a state prison imposed pursuant to this section, but the person otherwise be released on parole prior to that time.
  - (2) Any person convicted of a felony specified in this subdivision who has served three or more prior separate prison terms, as defined in Section 667.5, for the crimes specified in subdivision (a) of this section shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life without the possibility of parole.
  - (b) This section shall not prevent the imposition of the punishment of death or imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole. No prior prison term shall be used for this determination which was served prior to a period of 10 years in which the person remained free of both prison custody and the commission of an offense which results in a felony conviction. As used in this section, a commitment to the Department of the Youth Authority after conviction for a felony shall constitute a prior prison

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term. The term imposed under this section shall be imposed only if the prior prison terms are alleged under this section in the accusatory pleading, and either admitted by the defendant in open court, or found to be true by the jury trying the issue of guilt or by the court where guilt is established by a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or by a trial by the court sitting without a jury.

- SEC. 7. Section 667.71 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 667.71. (a) For the purpose of this section, a habitual sexual offender is a person who has been previously convicted of one or more of the offenses listed in subdivision (d) and who is convicted in the present 14 proceeding of one of those offenses.
- (b) A habitual sexual offender is punishable 16 imprisonment in the state prison for 25 years to life. Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 2930) of Chapter 18 7 of Title 1 of Part 3 shall apply to reduce any minimum 19 term of 25 years in the state prison imposed pursuant to this section. However, in no case shall the minimum term of 25 years be reduced by more that 15 percent for credits granted pursuant to Section 2933, 4019, or any other law providing for conduct credit reduction. In no case shall any person who is punished under this section be released on parole prior to serving at least 85 percent of the minimum term of 25 years in the state prison.
  - (c) At the request of the prosecutor and in lieu of the punishment specified in subdivision (b), the court shall order that the defendant be punished pursuant to Section 667.6, 667.61, 667.7, or 1170.1, if applicable.
- (d) This section shall apply to persons found guilty of 32 any of the following offenses:
  - (1) Paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 261.
- 34 (2) Paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 262, 35 Section 264.1.
- (3) Subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 288. 36
- 37 (4) Subdivision (a) of Section 289.
- (5) Sodomy or oral copulation committed in violation 38 of Section 286 or 288a by force, violence, duress, menace,

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or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person.

- (6) Kidnapping, in violation of subdivision (b) of Section 207.
- (7) Kidnapping, as punished in former subdivision (d) of Section 208.
- (8) Kidnaping in violation of Section 209 with the intent to commit rape, spousal rape, oral copulation, or sodomy or rape by instrument in violation of Section 289.
- (9) An offense committed in another jurisdiction that has all the elements of an offense specified in paragraphs (1) to (8), inclusive, of this subdivision.
- (e) This section shall apply only if the defendant's 14 status as a habitual sexual offender is alleged in the 15 information, and either admitted by the defendant in open court, or found to be true by the jury trying the issue of guilt or by the court where guilt is established by a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or by trial by court sitting without a jury.

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- 21 SEC. 8. Section 1170.1 of the Penal Code is amended 22 to read:
- 1170.1. (a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b) 24 and (c), and subject to Section 654, when any person is convicted of two or more felonies, whether in the same proceeding or court or in different proceedings or courts, and whether by judgment rendered by the same or by a different court, and a consecutive term of imprisonment is imposed under Sections 669 and 1170, the aggregate term of imprisonment for all these convictions shall be the sum of the principal term, the subordinate term, and additional term imposed for applicable enhancements for prior convictions, prior prison terms, and Section 12022.1. The principal term shall consist of 35 the greatest term of imprisonment imposed by the court 36 for any of the crimes, including any term imposed for applicable specific enhancements. The subordinate term for each consecutive offense which is not a "violent felony," as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5, shall consist of one-third of the middle term

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for imprisonment prescribed each other felony conviction for an offense that is not a violent felony for which a consecutive term of imprisonment is imposed, and shall exclude any specific enhancements. Except as 5 otherwise provided by law, the total of subordinate terms for those consecutive offenses which are not "violent 6 felonies," as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5, shall not exceed five years. The subordinate term for each consecutive offense which is a "violent felony," as defined in any paragraph of subdivision (c) of Section 667.5, shall 10 consist of one-third of the middle term of imprisonment prescribed for each other felony conviction for an offense 12 that is a violent felony for which a consecutive term of 13 14 imprisonment is imposed, and shall include one-third of imposed for any specific 15 term enhancements applicable to those subordinate offenses. 16 17

- (b) When a consecutive term of imprisonment is 18 imposed under Sections 669 and 1170 for two or more convictions for kidnapping, as defined in Section 207, involving separate victims, the aggregate term shall be calculated as provided in subdivision (a), except that the subordinate term for each subsequent kidnapping conviction shall consist of the full middle term for each kidnapping conviction for which a consecutive term of imprisonment is imposed and shall include the full term imposed for specific enhancements applicable to those subordinate offenses. The total of the subordinate terms imposed pursuant to this subdivision may exceed five
- (c) In the case of any person convicted of one or more felonies committed while the person is confined in a state prison or is subject to reimprisonment for escape from custody and the law either requires the terms to be served 34 consecutively or the court imposes consecutive terms, the term of imprisonment for all the convictions which the 36 person is required to serve consecutively shall commence from the time the person would otherwise have been released from prison. If the new offenses are consecutive with each other, the principal and subordinate terms shall be calculated as provided in subdivision (a), except that

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the total of subordinate terms may exceed five years. This subdivision shall be applicable in cases of convictions of more than one offense in different proceedings, and convictions of more than one offense in the same or different proceedings.

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- (d) When the court imposes a prison sentence for a felony pursuant to Section 1170, the court shall also impose the additional terms provided for any applicable enhancements. The court shall also impose any other additional term that the court determines in its discretion or as required by law shall run consecutive to the term Section imposed under 1170. In considering imposition of the additional term, the court shall apply the sentencing rules of the Judicial Council.
- shall alleged (e) All enhancements be in the either admitted 16 accusatory pleading and by the defendant in open court or found to be true by the trier
- (f) When two or more enhancements may be imposed 20 for being armed with or using a dangerous or deadly weapon or a firearm in the commission of a single offense, only the greatest of those enhancements shall be imposed for that offense. This subdivision shall not limit the imposition of any other enhancements applicable to that offense, including an enhancement for the infliction of great bodily injury.
- (g) When two or more enhancements may be imposed 28 for the infliction of great bodily injury in the commission single offense, only the greatest enhancements shall be imposed for that offense. subdivision shall not limit the imposition of any other enhancements applicable to that offense, including an enhancement for being armed with or using a dangerous or deadly weapon or firearm.
- 35 (h) For any violation of paragraph (2), (3), or (6) of 36 subdivision (a) of Section 261, paragraph (1) or (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 262, Section 264.1, subdivision (b) of Section 288, subdivision (a) of Section 289, or sodomy or oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury

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- on the victim or another person as provided in Section 286
- or 288a, the number of enhancements that may be
- imposed shall not be limited, regardless of whether the
- enhancements are pursuant to this section, Section 667.6,
- or some other section of law. Each of the enhancements
- shall be a full and separately served enhancement and
- shall not be merged with any term or with any other 8 enhancement.
- 9 SEC. 3.

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- SEC. 9. Section 1174.4 of the Penal Code is amended 10 11 to read:
- 12 1174.4. (a) Persons eligible for participation in this 13 alternative sentencing program shall meet all of the 14 following criteria:
- (1) Pregnant women with an established history of 16 substance abuse, or pregnant or parenting women with an established history of substance abuse who have one or 18 more children under six years old at the time of entry into the program. For women with children, at least one eligible child shall reside with the mother in the facility.
- 21 (2) Never served a prior prison term for, nor been convicted in the present proceeding of, committing or attempting to commit, any of the following offenses:
  - (A) Murder or voluntary manslaughter.
  - (B) Mayhem.
- 26 (C) Rape.
  - (D) Kidnapping.
- 28 (E) Sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or 30 another person.
- 31 (F) Oral copulation by force, violence, 32 menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person.
- 34 (G) Lewd acts on a child under 14 years of age, as 35 defined in Section 288.
- (H) Any felony punishable by death or imprisonment 36 37 in the state prison for life.
- (I) Any felony in which the defendant inflicts great 38 bodily injury on any person, other than an accomplice,
- that has been charged and proved as provided for in

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- Section 12022.53, 12022.7 or 12022.9, or any felony in which the defendant uses a firearm, as provided in
- 3 Section 12022.5, *12022.53*, or 12022.55, in which the use has been charged and proved.
- 5 (J) Robbery.

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- (K) Any robbery perpetrated in an inhabited dwelling house or trailer coach as defined in the Vehicle Code, or in the inhabited portion of any other building, wherein it is charged and proved that the defendant personally used a deadly or dangerous weapon, as provided in subdivision (b) of Section 12022, in the commission of that robbery.
  - (L) Arson in violation of subdivision (a) of Section 451.
- (M) Penetration by a foreign object in violation of subdivision (a) of Section 289 if the act is accomplished against the victim's will by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person.
- (N) Rape or penetration of genital or anal openings by a foreign object in concert, in violation of Section 264.1.
- 20 (O) Continual sexual abuse of a child in violation of 21 Section 288.5.
  - (P) Assault with intent to commit mayhem, rape, sodomy, oral copulation, rape in concert, with another, lascivious acts upon a child, or penetration by a foreign object.
  - (Q) Assault with a deadly weapon or with force likely to produce great bodily injury in violation of subdivision (a) of Section 245.
  - (R) Any violent felony defined in Section 667.5.
    - (S) A violation of Section 12022.
- 31 (T) A violation of Section 12308.
- 32 (U) Burglary of the first degree.
- 33 (V) A violation of Section 11351, 11351.5, 11352, 11353,
- 34 11358, 11359, 11360, 11370.1, 11370.6, 11378, 11378.5, 11379,
- 35 11379.5, 11379.6, 11380, or 11383 of the Health and Safety 36 Code.
- 37 (3) Has not been sentenced to state prison for a term 38 exceeding 36 months.
- 39 (b) Prior to sentencing, if the court proposes to give 40 consideration to a placement, the court shall consider a

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written evaluation by the probation department, which shall include the following:

- (1) Whether the defendant is eligible for participation pursuant to this section.
- (2) Whether participation by the defendant and her eligible children is deemed to be in the best interests of 6 the children.
- (3) Whether the defendant is amenable to treatment 9 for substance abuse and would benefit from participation 10 in the program.
- (4) Whether the program is deemed to be in the best 12 interests of an eligible child of the defendant, as determined by a representative of the appropriate child 14 welfare services agency of the county if the child is a dependent child of the juvenile court pursuant to Section 16 300 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (c) The district attorney shall make 18 recommendation to the court as to whether or not the 19 defendant would benefit from the program, which the 20 court shall consider in making its decision. If the court's 21 decision is without the concurrence of the district attorney, the court shall specify its reasons in writing and 23 enter them into the record.
- (d) If the court determines that the defendant may 25 benefit from participation in this program, the court may 26 impose a state prison sentence with the recommendation that the defendant participate in the program pursuant to this chapter. The court shall notify the department within 48 hours of imposition of this sentence.
- 30 (e) The Director of Corrections shall consider the court's recommendation in making a determination on the inmate's placement in the program.
- (f) Women accepted for the program by the Director 34 of Corrections shall be delivered by the county, pursuant Section 1202a, to the facility selected by department. Before the director accepts a woman for the program, the county shall provide to the director the 38 necessary information to determine her eligibility appropriate placement status. Priority for services aftercare shall be given to inmates who are incarcerated

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in a county, or adjacent to a county, in which a program facility is located.

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- (g) Prior to being admitted to the program, each participant shall voluntarily sign an agreement specifying the terms and conditions of participation in the program.
- (h) The department may refer inmates back to the sentencing court if the department determines that an eligible inmate has not been recommended for program. The department shall refer the inmate to the 10 court by an evaluative report so stating the department's assessment of eligibility, and requesting recommendation by the court.
- (i) Women who successfully complete the program, 14 including the minimum of one year of transition services 15 under intensive parole supervision, shall be discharged 16 from parole. Women who do not successfully complete the program shall be returned to the state prison where they shall serve their original sentences. These persons shall receive full credit against their original sentences for the time served in the program, pursuant to Section 2933.
- SEC. 10. Section 1269b of the Penal Code is amended 22 to read:
- 1269b. (a) The officer in charge of a jail where an 24 arrested person is held in custody, an officer of a sheriff's department or police department of a city who is in charge of a jail or employed at a fixed police or sheriff's facility and is acting under an agreement with the agency which keeps the jail wherein an arrested person is held in custody, an employee of a sheriff's department or police 30 department of a city who is assigned by such department to collect bail, the clerk of the justice or municipal court 32 of the judicial district in which the offense was alleged to have been committed, and the clerk of the superior court in which the case against the defendant is pending may 34 approve and accept bail in the amount fixed by the 36 warrant of arrest, schedule of bail, or order admitting to 37 bail in cash or surety bond executed by a certified, admitted surety insurer as provided in the Insurance Code, to issue and sign an order for the release of the arrested person, and to set a time and place for the

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appearance of the arrested person before the appropriate court and give notice thereof.

- (b) If a defendant has appeared before a judge of the court charge contained in the complaint, the indictment, or information, the bail shall be in the amount fixed by the judge at the time of the appearance; if that appearance has not been made, the bail shall be in the amount fixed in the warrant of arrest or, if no warrant of arrest has been issued, the amount of bail shall be pursuant to the uniform countywide schedule of bail for 10 the county in which the defendant is required to appear, previously fixed and approved as provided in subdivisions 13 (c) and (d).
- (c) It is the duty of the superior, municipal and justice 15 court judges in each county to prepare, adopt, and annually revise, by a majority vote, at a meeting called by the presiding judge of the superior court of the county, a 18 uniform countywide schedule of bail for all bailable felony offenses.

In adopting a uniform countywide schedule of bail for bailable offenses the judges shall consider seriousness of the offense charged. In considering the seriousness of the offense charged the judges shall assign additional amount of required bail for factor aggravating or enhancing chargeable in the complaint, including, but not limited to, additional bail for charges alleging facts which would bring a person within any of the following sections: Section 667.5, 667.51, 667.6, 667.8, 667.85, 667.9, 667.10, 12022, 12022.1, 12022.2, 30 12022.3, 12022.4, 12022.5, 12022.53, 12022.6, 12022.7, 12022.8, or 12022.9 of the Penal Code, or Section 11356.5, 11370.2, or 11370.4 of the Health and Safety Code.

In considering offenses wherein a violation of Chapter 34 6 (commencing with Section 11350) of Division 10 of the Health and Safety Code is alleged, the judge shall assign 36 an additional amount of required bail for offenses involving large quantities of controlled substances.

38 (d) The municipal and justice court judges in each county shall prepare, adopt, and annually revise, by a majority vote, at a meeting called by the presiding judge **— 41 — AB 1290** 

of the municipal court or the senior judge of the justice at each county seat, a uniform, countywide schedule of bail for all misdemeanor and infraction offenses except Vehicle Code infractions. The penalty schedule for infraction violations of the Vehicle Code shall be established by the Judicial Council in accordance with Section 40310 of the Vehicle Code.

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- (e) Each countywide bail schedule shall contain a list of the offenses and the amounts of bail applicable thereto the judges determine to be appropriate. If the schedules do not list all offenses specifically, they shall contain a general clause for designated amounts of bail as the judges of the county determine to be appropriate for all the offenses not specifically listed in the schedules. A copy of the countywide bail schedule shall be sent to the 16 officer in charge of the county jail, to the officer in charge of each city jail within the county, to each superior, municipal and justice court judge and commissioner in the county, and to the Judicial Council.
  - (f) Upon posting bail the defendant or arrested person shall be discharged from custody as to the offense on which the bail is posted.

All money and surety bonds so deposited with an officer 24 authorized to receive bail shall be transmitted immediately to the judge or clerk of the court by which 26 the order was made or warrant issued or bail schedule fixed. If, in the case of felonies, an indictment is filed, the judge or clerk of the court shall transmit all of the money and surety bonds to the county clerk.

- (g) If a defendant or arrested person so released fails to appear at the time and in the court so ordered upon his or her release from custody, Sections 1305 and 1306 apply.
- 33 SEC. 11. Section 2933.5 of the Penal Code is amended 34 to read:
- 2933.5. (a) (1) Notwithstanding other any law. 36 every person who is convicted of any felony offense listed in paragraph (2), and who previously has been convicted two or more times, on charges separately brought and tried, and who previously has served two or more separate prior prison terms, as defined in subdivision (g)

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of Section 667.5, of any offense or offenses listed in paragraph (2), shall be ineligible to earn credit on his or her term of imprisonment pursuant to this chapter.

- (2) As used in this subdivision, "felony offense" 5 includes any of the following:
  - (A) Murder, as defined in Sections 187 and 189.
- (B) Voluntary manslaughter, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 192.
  - (C) Mayhem as defined in Section 203.
  - (D) Aggravated mayhem, as defined in Section 205.
- 11 (E) Kidnapping, as defined in Section 207, 209, or 12 209.5.
- 13 (F) Assault with vitriol, corrosive acid, or caustic 14 chemical of any nature, as described in Section 244.
- (G) Rape, as defined in paragraph (2) or (6) of 16 subdivision (a) of Section 261 or paragraph (1) or (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 262.
  - (H) Sodomy by means of force, violence, duress, menace or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, as described subdivision (c) of Section 286.
  - (I) Sodomy while voluntarily acting in concert, described in subdivision (d) of Section 286.
  - (J) Lewd or lascivious acts on a child under the age of 14 years, as described in subdivision (b) of Section 288.
  - (K) Oral copulation by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, as described in subdivision (c) of Section 288a.
- (L) Continuous sexual abuse of a child, as described in 30 31 Section 288.5.
- (M) Penetration by foreign object, as described in 32 33 subdivision (a) of Section 289.
- 34 (N) Exploding a destructive device or explosive with 35 intent to injure, as described in Section 12303.3, with 36 intent to murder, as described in Section 12308, or
- resulting in great bodily injury or mayhem, as described
- in Section 12309.

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(O) Any felony in which the defendant personally inflicted great bodily injury, as provided in Section 12022.53 or 12022.7.

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- conviction of an offense listed (b) A prior subdivision (a) shall include a conviction in another jurisdiction for an offense which includes all of the elements of the particular felony as defined under California law.
- 9 (c) This section shall apply whenever the present 10 felony is committed on or after the effective date of this section, regardless of the date of commission of the prior 12 offenses resulting offense or in credit-earning 13 ineligibility.
- (d) This section shall be in addition to, and shall not 15 preclude the imposition of, any applicable sentence 16 enhancement terms, probation ineligibility or habitual offender provisions authorized under any other section.
- 19 SEC. 12. Section 2962 of the Penal Code is amended 20 to read:
- 2962. As a condition of parole, a prisoner who meets the following criteria shall be required to be treated by the State Department of Mental Health, and the State Department of Mental Health shall provide the necessary treatment: 25
- (a) The prisoner has a severe mental disorder that is 26 27 not in remission or cannot be kept in remission without 28 treatment.

The term "severe mental disorder" means an illness or substantially impairs 30 disease condition that person's thought, perception of reality, process, or judgment; or which grossly impairs behavior; that demonstrates evidence of an acute syndrome for which prompt remission, in the absence of treatment. is unlikely. The term "severe disorder" as used in this section does not include a personality or adjustment disorder, epilepsy, 38 retardation other developmental disabilities, or or

addiction to or abuse of intoxicating substances.

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The term "remission" means a finding that the overt 1 signs and symptoms of the severe mental disorder are controlled either by psychotropic medication psychosocial support. A person "cannot be kept in remission without treatment" if during the year prior to the question being before the Board of Prison Terms or a trial court, he or she has been in remission and he or she has been physically violent, except in self-defense, or he or she has made a serious threat of substantial physical harm upon the person of another so as to cause the target 10 of the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her immediate family, or he or she has 12 13 intentionally caused property damage, or he or she has 14 voluntarily followed the treatment plan. determining if a person has voluntarily followed 15 treatment plan, the standard shall be whether the person 16 17 has acted as a reasonable person would in following the treatment plan. 19

- (b) The severe mental disorder was one of the causes 20 of or was an aggravating factor in the commission of a crime for which the prisoner was sentenced to prison.
- (c) The prisoner has been in treatment for the severe 23 mental disorder for 90 days or more within the year prior to the prisoner's parole or release.
- (d) (1) Prior to release on parole, the person in 26 charge of treating the prisoner and a practicing psychiatrist or psychologist from the State Department of 28 Mental Health have evaluated the prisoner at a facility of the Department of Corrections, and a chief psychiatrist 30 of the Department of Corrections has certified to the Board of Prison Terms that the prisoner has a severe 32 mental disorder, that the disorder is not in remission, or cannot be kept in remission without treatment, that the 34 severe mental disorder was one of the causes or was an aggravating factor in the prisoner's criminal behavior, 36 that the prisoner has been in treatment for the severe mental disorder for 90 days or more within the year prior to his or her parole release day, and that by reason of his or her severe mental disorder the prisoner represents a substantial danger of physical harm to others.

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prisoners being treated by the State Department of Mental Health pursuant to Section 2684, the certification shall be by a chief psychiatrist of the Department of 4 Corrections, and the evaluation shall be done at a state hospital by the person at the state hospital in charge of treating the prisoner and a practicing psychiatrist or psychologist from the Department of Corrections.

- (2) If the professionals doing the evaluation pursuant to paragraph (1) do not concur that (i) the prisoner has 10 a severe mental disorder, or (ii) that the disorder is not in remission or cannot be kept in remission without 12 treatment, or (iii) that the severe mental disorder was a cause of, or aggravated, the prisoner's criminal behavior, 14 and a chief psychiatrist has certified the prisoner to the Board of Prison Terms pursuant to this paragraph, then Board of Prison Terms shall order a further examination by two independent professionals, provided for in Section 2978.
- (3) Only both independent professionals if 20 evaluate the prisoner pursuant to paragraph (2) concur with the chief psychiatrist's certification of the issues described in paragraph (2), shall this subdivision be applicable to the prisoner. The professionals appointed pursuant to Section 2978 shall inform the prisoner that the 25 purpose of their examination is not treatment but to 26 determine if the prisoner meets certain criteria to be involuntarily treated as a mentally disordered offender. It is not required that the prisoner appreciate understand that information.
- 30 (e) The crime referred to in subdivision (b) meets 31 both of the following criteria:
  - (1) The defendant received a determinate sentence pursuant to Section 1170 for the crime.
    - (2) The crime is one of the following:
    - (A) Voluntary manslaughter.
- (B) Mayhem. 36

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- (C) Kidnapping in violation of Section 207. 37
- 38 (D) Any robbery wherein it was charged and proved that the defendant personally used a deadly or dangerous

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weapon, as provided in subdivision (b) of Section 12022, in the commission of that robbery.

- (E) Carjacking, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 215, if it is charged and proved that the defendant personally used a deadly or dangerous weapon, provided in subdivision (b) of Section 12022, in the commission of the carjacking.
- (F) Rape, as defined in paragraph (2) or (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 261 or paragraph (1) or (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 262.
- (G) Sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person.
- (H) Oral copulation by force, violence, duress, 15 menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person.
- 17 (I) Lewd acts on a child under the age of 14 years in violation of Section 288.
  - (J) Continuous sexual abuse in violation of Section 288.5.
  - (K) The offense described in subdivision (a) of Section 289 where the act was accomplished against the victim's will by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person.
    - (L) Arson in violation of subdivision (a) of Section 451.
  - (M) Any felony in which the defendant used a firearm which use was charged and proved as provided in Section 12022.5, 12022.53, or 12022.55.
- 30 (N) A violation of Section 12308.
- 31 (O) Attempted murder.
  - (P) A crime not enumerated in subparagraph (A) to (O), inclusive, in which the prisoner used force or violence, or caused serious bodily injury as defined in paragraph (5) of subdivision (f) of Section 243.
- 36 (f) As used in this chapter, "substantial danger of physical harm" does not require proof of a recent overt 37 38 act.
- 39 SEC. 13. Section 3003 of the Penal Code is amended 40 to read:

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3003. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, an inmate who is released on parole shall be returned to the county that was the last legal residence of the inmate prior to his or her incarceration.

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For purposes of this subdivision, "last legal residence" shall not be construed to mean the county wherein the inmate committed an offense while confined in a state prison or local jail facility or while confined for treatment in a state hospital.

- (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), an inmate may 11 be returned to another county if that would be in the best 12 interests of the public. If the Board of Prison Terms 13 setting the conditions of parole for inmates sentenced 14 pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1168, or the 15 Department of Corrections setting the conditions of 16 parole for inmates sentenced pursuant to Section 1170, 17 decides on a return to another county, it shall place its 18 reasons in writing in the parolee's permanent record and 19 include these reasons in the notice to the sheriff or chief 20 of police pursuant to Section 3058.6. In making its decision, the paroling authority shall consider, among others, the following factors, giving the greatest weight to the protection of the victim and the safety of the community:
  - (1) The need to protect the life or safety of a victim, the parolee, a witness, or any other person.
- (2) Public concern that would reduce the chance that 28 the inmate's parole would be successfully completed.
- (3) The verified existence of a work offer, or an 30 educational or vocational training program.
- (4) The existence of family in another county with 32 whom the inmate has maintained strong ties and whose support would increase the chance that the inmate's parole would be successfully completed.
- (5) The lack of necessary outpatient treatment 36 programs for parolees receiving treatment pursuant to Section 2960.
- 38 (c) The Department of Corrections, in determining an out-of-county commitment, shall give priority to the safety of the community and any witnesses and victims.

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- (d) In making its decision about an inmate who 1 participated in a joint venture program pursuant to Article 1.5 (commencing with Section 2717.1) of Chapter 5, the paroling authority shall give serious consideration 5 to releasing him or her to the county where the joint venture program employer is located if that employer states to the paroling authority that he or she intends to employ the inmate upon release.
- (e) (1) The following information, if available, shall 10 be released by the Department of Corrections to local law enforcement agencies regarding a paroled inmate who is released in their jurisdictions:
  - (A) Last, first, and middle name.
  - (B) Birth date.

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- (C) Sex, race, height, weight, and hair and eye color. 15
  - (D) Date of parole and discharge.
- (E) Registration status, if the inmate is required to 17 18 register as a result of a controlled substance, sex, or arson 19 offense.
- 20 (F) California Criminal Information Number, **FBI** 21 number, social security number, and driver's license 22 number.
  - (G) County of commitment.
- (H) A description of scars, marks, and tattoos on the 25 inmate.
  - (I) Offense or offenses for which the inmate was convicted that resulted in parole in this instance.
    - (J) Address, including all of the following information:
  - (i) Street name and number. Post office box numbers are not acceptable for purposes of this subparagraph.
    - (ii) City and ZIP Code.
  - (iii) Date the address as provided pursuant to this subparagraph was proposed to be effective.
- 34 (K) Contact officer and unit, including all of the 35 following information:
- (i) Name and telephone number of each 36 contact 37 officer.
- 38 (ii) Contact unit type of each contact officer such as units responsible for parole, registration, or probation.

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(L) A digitized image of the photograph and at least a single digit fingerprint of the parolee.

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- (M) A geographic coordinate for parolee's the with for residence location use a Geographical Information System (GIS) or comparable computer program.
- (2) The information required by this subdivision shall the statewide parolee data base. information obtained from each source shall be based on the same timeframe.
- (3) All of the information required by this subdivision shall provided utilizing computer-to-computer a transfer in a format usable by a desktop computer system. The transfer of this information shall be continually available to local law enforcement agencies upon request.
- unauthorized release or receipt information described in this subdivision is a violation of Section 11143.
- (f) Notwithstanding any other law, an inmate who is released on parole shall not be returned to a location within 35 miles of the actual residence of a victim of, or a witness to, a violent felony as defined in paragraphs (1) to (7), inclusive, of subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 or a felony in which the defendant inflicts great bodily injury on any person other than an accomplice that has been charged and proved as provided for in Section 12022.53, 12022.7, or 12022.9, if the victim or witness has requested additional distance in the placement of the inmate on parole, and if the Board of Prison Terms or Department of Corrections finds that there is a need to protect the life, safety, or well-being of a victim or witness.
- shall give consideration (g) The authority 34 equitable distribution of parolees and the proportion of out-of-county commitments from a county compared to the number of commitments from that county when making parole decisions.
- (h) An inmate may be paroled to another state 38 pursuant to any other law.

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(i) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), 1 Department of Corrections shall be the agency primarily responsible for, and shall have control over, the program, resources, and staff implementing the Law Enforcement 5 Automated Data System (LEADS) in conformance with 6 subdivision (e).

- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1),the Department of Justice shall be the agency primarily responsible for the proper release of information under LEADS that relates to fingerprint cards.
- SEC. 14. Section 3057 of the Penal Code is amended 12 to read:
- 3057. (a) Confinement pursuant to a revocation of 14 parole in the absence of a new conviction commitment to prison under other provisions of law, shall not exceed 12 months, except as provided in subdivision (c).
- (b) Upon completion of confinement pursuant parole revocation without a new commitment to prison, 20 the inmate shall be released on parole for a period which shall not extend beyond that portion of the maximum statutory period of parole specified by Section 3000 which was unexpired at the time of each revocation.
- (c) Notwithstanding the limitations in subdivision (a) and in Section 3060.5 upon confinement pursuant to a parole revocation, the parole authority may extend the confinement pursuant to parole revocation maximum of an additional 12 months for subsequent acts of misconduct committed by the parolee while confined pursuant to that parole revocation. Upon a finding of good cause to believe that a parolee has committed a subsequent act of misconduct and utilizing procedures governing parole revocation proceedings, the parole 34 authority period of confinement may extend the pursuant to parole revocation as follows: (1) not more 36 than 180 days for an act punishable as a felony whether or not prosecution is undertaken, (2) not more than 90 days for an act punishable as a misdemeanor, whether or not prosecution is undertaken, and (3) not more than 30 days

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for an act defined as a serious disciplinary offense pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 2932.

(d) (1) Except for parolees specified in paragraph (2), any revocation period imposed under subdivision (a) may be reduced in the same manner and to the same extent as a term of imprisonment may be reduced by worktime credits under Section 2933. Worktime credit must be earned and may be forfeited pursuant to the provisions of Section 2932.

Worktime credit forfeited shall not be restored.

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- (2) The following parolees shall not be eligible for credit under this subdivision:
- (A) Parolees who are sentenced under Section 1168 14 with a maximum term of life imprisonment.
- (B) Parolees who violated a condition of parole 16 relating to association with specified persons, entering prohibited areas, attendance at parole outpatient clinic, or psychiatric attention.
- 19 (C) Parolees who were revoked for conduct described 20 in, or that could be prosecuted under any of the following sections, whether or not prosecution is undertaken: Section 189, Section 191.5, subdivision (a) or paragraph 23 (3) of subdivision (c) of Section 192, Section 203, 207, 211, 24 215, 217.1, or 220, subdivision (b) of Section 241, Section 25 244, paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 245, paragraph (2) or (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 261, paragraph (1) or (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 262, 28 Section 264.1, subdivision (c) or (d) of Section 286, Section 288, subdivision (c) or (d) of Section 288a, 30 subdivision (a) of Section 289, 347, or 404, subdivision (a) of Section 451, Section 12020, 12021, 12022, 12022.5, 12022.53, 12022.7, 12022.8, 12025, or 12560, or Section 664 for any attempt to engage in conduct described in or that 34 could be prosecuted under any of the above-mentioned 35 sections.
- (D) Parolees who were revoked for any reason if they 36 had been granted parole after conviction of any of the 37 38 offenses specified in subparagraph (C).
- (E) Parolees who the parole authority finds at a 39 revocation hearing to be unsuitable for reduction of the

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period of confinement because of the circumstances and gravity of the parole violation, or because of prior 3 criminal history.

- SEC. 15. Section 676 of the Welfare and Institutions 5 Code is amended to read:
- 676. (a) Unless requested by the minor concerning 6 whom the petition has been filed and any parent or guardian present, the public shall not be admitted to a juvenile court hearing. Nothing in this section shall 10 preclude the attendance of up to two family members of 11 a prosecuting witness for the support of that witness, as 12 authorized by Section 868.5 of the Penal Code. The judge 13 or referee may nevertheless admit those persons he or she 14 deems to have a direct and legitimate interest in the 15 particular case or the work of the court. However, except 16 as provided in subdivision (b), members of the public 17 shall be admitted, on the same basis as they may be 18 admitted to trials in a court of criminal jurisdiction, to hearings concerning petitions filed pursuant to Section 20 602 alleging that a minor is a person described in Section 21 602 by reason of the violation of any one of the following 22 offenses:
- 23 (1) Murder.

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- (2) Arson of an inhabited building. 24
- 25 (3) Robbery while armed with a dangerous or deadly 26 weapon.
- (4) Rape with force or violence or threat of great 27 28 bodily harm.
- (5) Sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, or 29 threat of great bodily harm. 30
- (6) Oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of great bodily harm. 32
- 33 (7) Any offense specified in subdivision (a) of Section 34 289 of the Penal Code.
  - (8) Kidnapping for ransom.
- (9) Kidnapping in violation of subdivision (b) of 36 Section 209 of the Penal Code. 37
- (10) Kidnapping with bodily harm. 38
- (11) Assault with intent to murder or 39 attempted murder. 40

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(12) Assault with a firearm or destructive device.

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- (13) Assault by any means of force likely to produce great bodily injury.
- (14) Discharge of a firearm into an inhabited or 5 occupied building.
  - (15) Any offense described in Section 1203.09 of the Penal Code.
- (16) Any offense described in Section 12022.5 of the 9 Penal Code.
  - (17) Any felony offense in which a minor personally used a weapon listed in subdivision (a) of Section 12020 of the Penal Code.
- (18) Burglary of an inhabited dwelling house or trailer 14 coach, as defined in Section 635 of the Vehicle Code, or the inhabited portion of any other building, if the minor 16 previously has been adjudged a ward of the court by reason of the commission of any offense listed in this section, including an offense listed in this paragraph.
- 19 (19) Any felony offense described in Section 136.1 or 20 137 of the Penal Code.
- 21 (20) Any offense as specified in Sections 11351, 11351.5, 11352, 11378, 11378.5, 11379, and 11379.5 of the Health and 23 Safety Code.
  - (21) Criminal street gang activity which constitutes a felony pursuant to Section 186.22 of the Penal Code.
  - (22) Manslaughter as specified in Section 192 of the Penal Code.
  - (23) Driveby shooting or discharge of a weapon from or at a motor vehicle as specified in Sections 246, 247, and 12034 of the Penal Code.
- 31 (24) Any crime committed with an assault weapon, as defined in Section 12276 of the Penal Code, including 32 possession of an assault weapon as specified in subdivision 34 (b) of Section 12280 of the Penal Code.
- 35 (25) Carjacking, while armed with a dangerous 36 deadly weapon.
- (26) Kidnapping, in violation of Section 209.5 of the 37 38 Penal Code.
- 39 (27) Torture, as described in Sections 206 and 206.1 of the Penal Code.

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(28) Aggravated mayhem, in violation of Section 205 1 of the Penal Code.

- (b) Where the petition filed alleges that the minor is a person described in Section 602 by reason of the commission of rape with force or violence or great bodily 6 harm; sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of great bodily harm; oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of great bodily harm; or any offense specified in Section 289 of the Penal Code, 10 members of the public shall not be admitted to the hearing in either of the following instances:
- (1) Upon a motion for a closed hearing by the district attorney, who shall make the motion if so requested by 14 the victim.
- (2) During the victim's testimony, if, at the time of the 16 offense the victim was under 16 years of age.
- (c) The name of a minor found to have committed one 18 of the offenses listed in subdivision (a) shall not be confidential, unless the court, for good cause, so orders.
- (d) Notwithstanding Sections 827 and 828 and subject 21 to subdivisions (e) and (f), when a petition is sustained for any offense listed in subdivision (a), the charging petition, the minutes of the proceeding, and the orders of adjudication and disposition of the court that are 25 contained in the court file shall be available for public inspection. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to authorize public access to any other documents in the court file.
- (e) The probation officer or any party may petition the 30 juvenile court to prohibit disclosure to the public of any 31 file or record. The juvenile court shall prohibit the 32 disclosure if it appears that the harm to the minor, victims, witnesses, or public from the public disclosure outweighs the benefit of public knowledge.
- 35 (f) Nothing in this section shall be applied to limit the 36 disclosure of information as otherwise provided for by 37 law.
- 38 SEC. 4.
- SEC. 16. Section 707 of the Welfare and Institutions 39 Code is amended to read:

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1 707. (a) In any case in which a minor is alleged to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the violation, when he or she was 16 years of age or older, of any criminal statute or ordinance except those listed in subdivision (b), upon motion of the petitioner made prior to the attachment of jeopardy the court shall cause the probation officer to investigate and submit a report on the behavioral patterns and social history of the minor being considered for a determination of unfitness. Following submission and consideration of the report, and of any 10 other relevant evidence which the petitioner or the minor may wish to submit, the juvenile court may find 12 that the minor is not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law if it concludes that the minor would not be amenable to the care, treatment, and training program available through the facilities of the juvenile court, based upon an evaluation of the following 17

- (1) The degree of criminal sophistication exhibited by the minor.
- (2) Whether the minor can be rehabilitated prior to the expiration of the juvenile court's jurisdiction.
  - (3) The minor's previous delinquent history.

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- (4) Success of previous attempts by the juvenile court to rehabilitate the minor.
- 26 (5) The circumstances and gravity of the offense 27 alleged in the petition to have been committed by the 28 minor.

A determination that the minor is not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law may be based on any one or a combination of the factors set forth above, which shall be recited in the order of unfitness. In any case in which a hearing has been noticed pursuant to this section, the court shall postpone the taking of a plea to the petition until the conclusion of the 36 fitness hearing, and no plea which may already have been entered shall constitute evidence at the hearing.

(b) Subdivision (c) shall be applicable in any case in 38 which a minor is alleged to be a person described in AB 1290 **— 56 —** 

Section 602 by reason of the violation, when he or she was 16 years of age or older, of one of the following offenses:

(1) Murder.

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- (2) Arson, as provided in subdivision (a) or (b) of 4 5 Section 451 of the Penal Code.
- (3) Robbery while armed with a dangerous or deadly 6 weapon.
- 8 (4) Rape with force or violence or threat of great 9 bodily harm.
- (5) Sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, or 10 11 threat of great bodily harm.
- 12 (6) Lewd or lascivious act as provided in subdivision (b) of Section 288 of the Penal Code. 13
  - (7) Oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of great bodily harm.
  - (8) Any offense specified in subdivision (a) of Section 289 of the Penal Code.
    - (9) Kidnapping for ransom.
- (10) Kidnapping in violation of subdivision (b) of 19 Section 209 of the Penal Code.
  - (11) Kidnapping with bodily harm.
- 22 (12) Attempted murder.
- 23 (13) Assault with a firearm or destructive device.
- (14) Assault by any means of force likely to produce great bodily injury. 25
- (15) Discharge of a firearm into an inhabited or 26 27 occupied building.
- 28 (16) Any offense described in Section 1203.09 of the Penal Code. 29
- 30 (17) Any offense described in Section 12022.5 of the Penal Code.
- 32 (18) Any felony offense in which the minor personally 33 used a weapon listed in subdivision (a) of Section 12020 34 of the Penal Code.
- (19) Any felony offense described in Section 136.1 or 35 36 137 of the Penal Code.
- (20) Manufacturing, compounding, or selling one-half 37 38 ounce or more of any salt or solution of a controlled substance specified in subdivision (e) of Section 11055 of 40 the Health and Safety Code.

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(21) Any violent felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 of the Penal Code, which would also constitute a felony violation of subdivision (b) of Section 186.22 of the Penal Code.

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- (22) Escape, by the use of force or violence, from any county juvenile hall, home, ranch, camp, or forestry camp in violation of subdivision (b) of Section 871 where great bodily injury is intentionally inflicted upon an employee of the juvenile facility during the commission of the
- (23) Torture as described in Sections 206 and 206.1 of the Penal Code.
- 13 (24) Aggravated mayhem, as described in Section 205 14 of the Penal Code.
- (25) Carjacking, as described in Section 215 of the 15 16 Penal Code, while armed with a dangerous or deadly 17 weapon.
- 18 (26) Kidnapping, as punishable in Section 209.5 of the 19 Penal Code.
  - (27) The offense described in subdivision (c) of Section 12034 of the Penal Code.
- (28) The offense described in Section 12308 of the 23 Penal Code.
- (c) With regard to a minor alleged to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the violation, when he or she was 16 years of age or older, of any of the offenses listed in subdivision (b), upon motion of the petitioner made prior to the attachment of jeopardy the court shall cause the probation officer to investigate and submit a 30 report on the behavioral patterns and social history of the minor being considered for a determination of unfitness. Following submission and consideration of the report, and of any other relevant evidence which the petitioner 34 or the minor may wish to submit the minor shall be presumed to be not a fit and proper subject to be dealt 36 with under the juvenile court law unless the juvenile court concludes, based upon evidence, which evidence may be of extenuating or mitigating circumstances, that the minor would be amenable to the care, treatment, and training program available through the facilities of the

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iuvenile court based upon an evaluation of each of the following criteria:

- (1) The degree of criminal sophistication exhibited by the minor.
- (2) Whether the minor can be rehabilitated prior to the expiration of the juvenile court's jurisdiction.
  - (3) The minor's previous delinquent history.
- (4) Success of previous attempts by the juvenile court to rehabilitate the minor.
- (5) The circumstances and gravity of the offenses alleged in the petition to have been committed by the minor.

A determination that the minor is a fit and proper 14 subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law shall be based on a finding of amenability after consideration 16 of the criteria set forth above, and findings therefor recited in the order as to each of the above criteria that 18 the minor is fit and proper under each and every one of the above criteria. In making a finding of fitness, the court may consider extenuating or mitigating circumstances in evaluating each of the above criteria. In any case in which a hearing has been noticed pursuant to this section, the court shall postpone the taking of a plea to the petition until the conclusion of the fitness hearing and no plea which may already have been entered shall constitute evidence at the hearing.

(d) (1) In any case in which a minor is alleged to be 28 a person described in Section 602 by reason of the violation, when he or she had attained the age of 14 years 30 but had not attained the age of 16 years, of any of the offenses set forth in paragraph (2), upon motion of the petitioner made prior to the attachment of jeopardy the court shall cause the probation officer to investigate and 34 submit a report on the behavioral patterns and social 35 history of the minor being considered for a determination 36 of unfitness. Following submission and consideration of the report, and of any other relevant evidence that the petitioner or the minor may wish to submit, the juvenile court may find that the minor is not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law if it **— 59 —** AB 1290

concludes that the minor would not be amenable to the care, treatment, and training program available through the facilities of the juvenile court, based upon evaluation of the following criteria:

- (A) The degree of criminal sophistication exhibited by the minor.
- (B) Whether the minor can be rehabilitated prior to the expiration of the juvenile court's jurisdiction.
  - (C) The minor's previous delinquent history.
- (D) Success of previous attempts by the juvenile court to rehabilitate the minor.
- (E) The circumstances and gravity of the offense alleged in the petition to have been committed by the minor.

A determination that the minor is not a fit and proper 16 subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law may be based on any one or a combination of the factors set 18 forth above, which shall be recited in the order of unfitness. In any case in which a hearing has been noticed pursuant to this subdivision, the court shall postpone the taking of a plea to the petition until the conclusion of the 22 fitness hearing, and no plea that may already have been entered shall constitute evidence at the hearing.

- (2) Paragraph (1) shall be applicable in any case in 25 which a minor is alleged to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the violation, when he or she had attained the age of 14 years but had not attained the age of 16 years, of one of the following offenses:
  - (A) Murder.

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- 30 (B) Robbery in which the minor personally used a 31 firearm.
  - (C) Rape with force or violence or threat of great bodily harm.
  - (D) Sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of great bodily harm.
- 36 (E) Oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of great bodily harm. 37
- (F) The offense specified in subdivision (a) of Section 38 39 289 of the Penal Code.
- (G) Kidnapping for ransom. 40

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(H) Kidnapping in violation of subdivision (b) of 1 Section 209 of the Penal Code.

- (I) Kidnapping with bodily harm.
- (J) Kidnapping, in violation of Section 209.5 of the 4 5 Penal Code.
  - (K) The offense described in subdivision (c) of Section 12034 of the Penal Code, in which the minor personally used a firearm.
- (L) Personally discharging a firearm into an inhabited 10 or occupied building.
- (M) Manufacturing, compounding, or selling one-half ounce or more of any salt or solution of a controlled substance specified in subdivision (e) of Section 11055 of 14 the Health and Safety Code.
- (N) Escape, by the use of force or violence, from any 16 county juvenile hall, home, ranch, camp, or forestry camp in violation of subdivision (b) of Section 871 where great 18 bodily injury is intentionally inflicted upon an employee of the juvenile facility during the commission of the escape.
- (O) Torture, as described in Section 206 of the Penal 21 22 Code.
- 23 (P) Aggravated mayhem, as described in Section 205 24 of the Penal Code.
- 25 (Q) Assault with a firearm in which the minor personally used the firearm. 26
  - (R) Attempted murder.
  - (S) Rape in which the minor personally used a firearm.
- (T) Burglary in which the minor personally used a 30 firearm.
- 31 (U) Kidnapping in which the minor personally used a 32
- 33 (V) The offense described in Section 12308 of the 34 Penal Code.
- 35 (W) Carjacking, in which the minor personally used a 36 firearm.
  - (e) This subdivision shall apply to a minor alleged to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the violation, when he or she had attained the age of 14 years but had not attained the age of 16 years, of the offense of

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murder in which it is alleged in the petition that one of the following exists:

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- (1) In the case of murder in the first or second degree, the minor personally killed the victim.
- (2) In the case of murder in the first or second degree, the minor, acting with the intent to kill the victim, aided, abetted. counseled. commanded. induced. solicited. requested, or assisted any person to kill the victim.
- (3) In the case of murder in the first degree, while not with reckless 10 the actual killer. the minor, acting indifference to human life and as a major participant in a felony enumerated in paragraph (17) of subdivision (a) of Section 190.2, or an attempt to commit that felony, aided. abetted, counseled, commanded, solicited, requested, or assisted in the commission or attempted commission of that felony and the commission or attempted commission of that felony or the immediate flight therefrom resulted in the death of the victim.

Upon motion of the petitioner made prior to attachment of jeopardy, the court shall probation officer to investigate and submit a report on the behavioral patterns and social history of the minor being considered for a determination of unfitness. Following submission and consideration of the report, and of any other relevant evidence which the petitioner or the minor may wish to submit, the minor shall be presumed to be not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law unless the juvenile court concludes, upon evidence, which evidence may extenuating or mitigating circumstances, that the minor would be amenable to the care, treatment, and training program available through the facilities of the juvenile court based upon an evaluation of each of the following criteria:

- 35 (A) The degree of criminal sophistication exhibited by 36 the minor.
- (B) Whether the minor can be rehabilitated prior to 37 the expiration of the juvenile court's jurisdiction. 38
  - (C) The minor's previous delinquent history.

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- (D) Success of previous attempts by the juvenile court to rehabilitate the minor.
- (E) The circumstances and gravity of the offenses alleged in the petition to have been committed by the minor.

A determination that the minor is a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law shall be based on a finding of amenability after consideration of the criteria set forth above, and findings therefor 10 recited in the order as to each of the above criteria that the minor is fit and proper under each and every one of 12 the above criteria. In making a finding of fitness, the court 13 may consider extenuating or mitigating circumstances in 14 evaluating each of the above criteria. In any case in which 15 a hearing has been noticed pursuant to this section, the 16 court shall postpone the taking of a plea to the petition 17 until the conclusion of the fitness hearing and no plea 18 which may already have been entered shall constitute evidence at the hearing.

report submitted by a probation officer 21 pursuant to this section regarding the behavioral patterns 22 and social history of the minor being considered for a 23 determination of unfitness shall include any written or 24 oral statement offered by the victim, the victim's parent 25 or guardian if the victim is a minor, or if the victim has 26 died, the victim's next of kin, as authorized by subdivision 27 (b) of Section 656.2. Victims' statements shall be considered by the court to the extent they are relevant to the court's determination of unfitness.

SEC. 5.

31 SEC. 17. Section 828.1 of the Welfare and Institutions 32 Code is amended to read:

828.1. (a) While the Legislature reaffirms its belief 34 that juvenile criminal records, in general, should be confidential, it is the intent of the Legislature in enacting 36 this section to provide for a limited exception to that confidentiality in cases involving serious acts of violence. 38 Further, it is the intent of the Legislature that even in selected cases the dissemination criminal records be as limited as possible, consistent with

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the need to work with a student in an appropriate fashion, and the need to protect potentially vulnerable school staff and other students over whom the school staff exercises direct supervision and responsibility.

- (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) of Section 828, a 5 school district police or security department may provide 6 written notice to the superintendent of the school district that a minor enrolled in a public school maintained by that school district, in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, has been found by a court of competent 10 jurisdiction to have illegally used, sold, or possessed a controlled substance as defined in Section 11007 of the 12 13 Health and Safety Code or to have committed any crime 14 listed in paragraphs (1) to (15), inclusive, or paragraphs 15 (17) to (19), inclusive, or paragraphs (25) to (28), 16 inclusive, of subdivision (b) of, or in paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of, or subdivision (e) of, Section 707. The 17 18 information may be expeditiously transmitted to 19 counselor, administrator teacher, or with supervisorial or disciplinary responsibility 21 minor, who the superintendent or his or her designee, after consultation with the principal at the school of attendance, believes needs this information to work with the student in an appropriate fashion, to avoid being needlessly vulnerable or to protect other persons from 26 needless vulnerability.
  - (c) Any information received by a teacher, counselor, or administrator pursuant to this section shall be received in confidence for the limited purpose for which it was provided and shall not be further disseminated by the teacher, counselor, or administrator. An intentional violation of the confidentiality provisions of this section is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500).
- 35 SEC. 6.

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- 36 SEC. 18. Section 3052 of the Welfare and Institutions
- 37 *Code is amended to read:*
- 38 3052. (a) Sections 3050 and 3051 shall not apply to any of the following:

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- (1) Persons convicted of any offense for which the provisions of Section 667.6 of the Penal Code apply, or any described in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 450) of Title 13 of Part 1 of such code; or any person convicted of committing or attempting to commit any violent felony as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 of the Penal Code.
- (2) Persons whose sentence is enhanced pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 12022 of the Penal Code, or 10 Section 12022.3, 12022.5, 12022.53, 12022.6, 12022.7, or 12022.8 of such code; or persons whose sentence is subject to the provisions of Section 3046 of the Penal Code; or persons whose conviction results in a sentence which, in 14 the aggregate, exclusive of any credit that may be earned pursuant to Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 2930) 16 of Chapter 7 of Title 1 of Part 3 of the Penal Code, exceeds six years' imprisonment in state prison; or persons found 18 to come under the provisions of Section 1203.06 of the Penal Code.
  - (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (a) of this section or Section 3053, the fact a person comes within Section 1203.07 of the Penal Code does not mean that he or she may not be committed and treated.
  - SEC. 19. It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this act to do both of the following:
- (a) Make all necessary cross-referencing changes to 26 27 fully implement Assembly Bill 59 (Chapter 817 of the 28 Statutes of 1997).
- (b) Make all necessary cross-referencing changes to 30 fully implement Assembly Bill 4 of the 1997–98 Regular Session of the Legislature (Chapter 503 of the Statutes of 32 1997).
- (c) Declare and clarify that subdivision (b) of Section 34 208 of the Penal Code provides an enhanced penalty for a violation of Section 207 of the Penal Code and is not a distinct substantive crime.
  - SEC. 7.

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38 SEC. 20. It is not the intent of the Legislature in enacting this act to change the law as interpreted by the Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court regarding the -- 65 -- AB 1290

1 asportation standard necessary to establish a violation of 2 Section 207 of the Penal Code.

SEC. 8.

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SEC. 21. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

Notwithstanding Section 17580 of the Government Code, unless otherwise specified, the provisions of this act shall become operative on the same date that the act takes effect pursuant to the California Constitution.